Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor

Version 1.2

User Manual

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Introduction

Welcome to the new version 4.5 of the Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor, a Java application developed by Open Language Tools project. This editor is designed to allow the reading and editing of XLIFF files.

More information about the editor is available at the following URL :
http://open-language-tools.dev.java.net

System Requirements

The minimum hardware and software requirements which should be met in order to guarantee satisfactory use of the Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor are as follows:

· Pentium II *or* Ultra 5
· 233 MHz
· 256 MB RAM
· Java 2 Runtime Environment, Version 1.4.2 (1.5 recommended)
· Windows NT, 98, or 2000 *or* Solaris 8 (upwards)
· 800 x 600 screen resolution or higher
· approx. 100 MB hard disk space:
  - 40 MB for JRE
  - 56 MB for spell checker (per language)
  - 4 MB for Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor

Technical Support

If you wish to report any problems which you may encounter when using the Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor, please go to the Open Language Tools web site or mail users@open-language-tools.dev.java.net.

When reporting problems, please provide the following information:

· The version number of the editor you are using (this can be found in the *Help -> About* menu).
· The operating system on which you are running the editor (e.g. Windows 98, Solaris 9).
· A precise description of the steps you took which led to the occurrence of the problem.
· Where relevant, screenshots of the problem as it occurs.
· Where relevant, the XLIFF file(s) in which the problem occurs.

We also welcome any comments or suggestions you may have regarding the Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor or Open Language Tools XLIFF Filters.

A common translation process

In our suggested translation process, the source files (HTML, SGML, XML etc.) are first segmented or broken up into sentences and then converted to the internal format of these tools, XLIFF.

In future releases support will be extended to additional file formats. Using the system involves the use of two or three tools, the Open Language XLIFF Filters, an optional translation memory server-side tool (TM tool) and the Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor. The server side tool is not yet available as part of the Open Language Tools project, but hopefully will be added in the future. The following describes the process used in the translation of files in the supported formats.

After the source files have been converted to XLIFF, the TM tool compares each segment in each source file against each source language segment in the translation database. Leveraging attributes may be used to confine this search to segments from particular projects, product groups etc. If the new source segment is identical to an old source segment in the database, this is referred to as a *100% match*. If the new source segment is at least 75% similar but not identical to an old source segment in the database, this is referred to as a *fuzzy match*.

The .xlz file contains all of the source segments from the original file and any matches found for each of these segments in the translation database. It also contains the formatting of the original source file so that the translated .xlz file can be converted back to its original format.

The translation of .xlz files is completed in the Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor. Once translation has been completed, the .xlz files are converted back to their original format using the back-conversion tool which is integrated into the editor.

The back-conversion tool produces a file in the original source format (HTML, SGML, XML etc.) for each .xlz file. During back-conversion it is also possible to create a TMX file for each .xlz file. This TMX file contains all of the source and target segments from the .xlz file. These TMX files are used to update the central translation database at the end of each project.

1.1 The Structure of .xlz Files
The Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor is designed to read .xlz and .xlf files generated by the Open Language Tools XLIFF Filters.

An .xlz file is a zip file containing two files – a content.xlf file and a skeleton.skl file. The content.xlf file is in XLIFF format, and contains all of the translatable strings and inline formatting from the original source file. It also contains any matches found for these strings in the translation database. In addition, it contains word count information for each segment to be translated and any

context information that was found in either the translation database, or the source file (eg. software message file comments). The skeleton.skl file contains all of the structural formatting information from the original source file. The skeleton.skl file must travel with its corresponding content.xlf file at all times. For this reason, both files have been zipped to form one .xlz file.

The Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor is capable of reading both .xlz and .xlf files. However, it is recommended that you do not unzip the .xlz files, as this ensures that the content.xlf and the skeleton.skl never become separated from each other.

The internal format used in the content.xlf file is called XLIFF – XML Localisation Interchange File Format. XLIFF is on the way to becoming a standardised format used by the localisation industry. For further information see:
http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/xliff/documents/xliff-specification.htm.

The fact that the .xlz file contains all of the matches found for a particular file in the database means that there is no need to send a large database to translators with each set of project files. All that the translators need is the .xlz files and the Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor assuming that file has already been run against the database contents.

The internal structure of the content.xlf file contained in the .xlz file is shown in the following example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<!DOCTYPE xliff PUBLIC "-//XLIFF//DTD XLIFF//EN"
 "http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/xliff/documents/xliff.dtd" >

<xliff version="1.0">

<file source-language="en-US" datatype="HTML" original="heroes.html"
target-language="fr-FR">

<header><skl><external-file href="skeleton.skl" /></skl></header>

<body>

<trans-unit id="a1">
    <source>iForce Initiative</source>
    <count-group name="word count">
      <count count-type="word count" unit="word">2</count>
    </count-group>
      <alt-trans tool="Sun Trans" match-quality="100">
          <source>iForce Initiative</source>
          <target xml:lang="fr-FR">Initiative iForce</target>
          <prop-group name="format penalty">
              <prop prop-type="format-diff-penalty">0</prop>
           </prop-group>
      </alt-trans>
</trans-unit>

</body>
</file>
</xliff>
```

You can see from the above example that the original English segment is listed first followed by the match or matches found for that segment in the

database (in the above example only one match was found for the segment in question). Fortunately, the Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor renders this structure in a user-friendly format, showing the source and target segments and any matches pertaining to these segments in three separate windows.

Installation
(note need to update this information for the new izpack installer)
1.2
1.3 Installation on Windows

To install the editor on Windows, unzip the Windows installation package. Inside this package you will find a *setup.exe* file. Double-click on this file to start the editor installation program.

Step 1
The *Welcome* dialog appears. You are advised to shut down any other Windows applications before commencing the installation. Once you have done so, click on the **Next** button.

Step 2
The *Choose Destination Location* dialog appears. You are asked to select the path at which the editor should be installed. You can do so by clicking on the **Browse** button. The default path is:

C:\Program Files\Open Language Tools\XLIFF Translation Editor 1.0

Step 3
The *Select Components* dialog appears. You are asked to select the components you wish to install. All components are selected by default. The available components are as follows:

- Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor 4.1 Files
- Help Files
- German Dictionary Files
- French Dictionary Files
- Spanish Dictionary Files
- Italian Dictionary Files
- Swedish Dictionary Files

You do not need to install all spell checker dictionaries. You can simply deselect the dictionary files you do not require. If you do not require any spell checkers (for example, if you are working only with Asian languages) then you do not need to select any spell checkers. When your selection is complete, click on **Next**.

Step 4

The *Select Program Folder* dialog appears. Here you are asked to enter the name of a program folder. This is the folder which appears in the Windows *Start* menu under *Programs*. The default program folder is 'Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor 1.0'. Then click on **Next**.

Step 5
The *Start Copying Files* dialog appears. Here you will find a summary of all the selections you have made so far in the Windows installation program dialogs. You can verify that all your selections are correct. To correct any selection, click on the **Back** key to return to the dialog where you made the selection. When you are satisfied with your selections, click on **Next**. The editor installation commences.

Step 6
Once the editor has been installed, the installation program asks if you wish to install the Java 2 Runtime Environment (J2RE), Version 1.4.2. The translation editor requires this version of the JRE in order to run. Therefore, if you wish to run the editor, you should click on **Yes** to install the JRE. The installation program then checks to see if this version of the JRE is already installed on your machine. If the correct version of the JRE is already installed, it will not be installed again, and a dialog will appear informing you that the correct version of the JRE is already installed.

NOTE! The JRE can also be downloaded free of charge from:
http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/download.html.   Windows   users   should download the international version (i.e. all languages, including English).

Step 7
The *Welcome* dialog appears. You are advised to shut down any other Windows applications before commencing the installation. Once you have done so, click on the **Next** button.

Step 8
The *Software License Agreement* dialog appears. You will be asked to click on **Yes** to accept the terms of the licence agreement. The installation cannot proceed unless you accept the agreement.

Step 9
The *Choose Destination Location* dialog appears. You are asked to select the path at which the JRE should be installed. You can do so by clicking on the **Browse** button. The default path is C:*Program Files\Java\j2re1.4.2_02*. When your selection is complete, click on **Next**.

Step 10
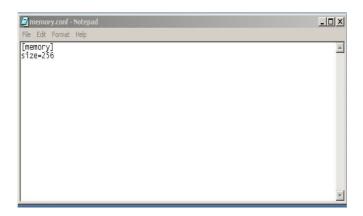The installation of the JRE commences.

Step 11
The translation editor *InstallShield Wizard Complete* dialog appears informing you that the installation of the translation editor is now complete. To finish the

editor installation, click on **Finish**.

You are now ready to start the editor. To start the editor, please refer to the section *Starting the Editor*.

5.1.2 Setting up the memory.conf file

The memory.conf file is a configuration file that allows the user to set the maximum amount of memory that the Translation Editor will use. The user may need to edit file this to open larger XLZ files. The file has two lines in it as shown below.

The number on the second line represents the maximum amount of memory, in megabytes, that the Translation Editor will use. This number should be large enough to open big XLZ files. However it should not exceed the amount of memory in the machine: if it does, then the performance of the machine may suffer.

The memory.conf file is normally located in the Translation Editor installation folder. This is normally "C:\Program Files\Open Language Tools project\Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor 4.1\".

Editing it:
1. Go to the folder where the Translation Editor is installed.
2. Open the memory.conf file using notepad.
3. Change the line that begins with "size=", so that it reads "size=<some number>", where <some number> is the maximum amount of megabytes that you want the Translation Editor to be able to use.
4. Save and exit the file.

1.4 Installation on Solaris

To install the editor on Solaris, proceed as follows:

Step 1
Download the Java 2 Runtime Environment (J2RE), version 1.4.2 from the following URL: *http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/download.html*.

Step 2
Install the JRE, and take note of where you have installed it.

Step 3
Copy the Translation Editor installation package to your disk and uncompress it. This should produce a directory entitled *transeditor40*.

Step 4
In the *transeditor40* directory you should find a file called *translation.sh*. Open this file in a text editor and replace the path for Java with the path at which the JRE is located. Save the file and close it.

You are now ready to start the editor. To start the editor, please refer to the section *Starting the Editor*.

Starting the Editor
Once you have installed the editor, you can start the application as follows:

Windows

- Select the Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor program folder from the Windows *Start -> Programs* menu.
  OR
- Open Explorer, go to the location of the editor as specified during the installation and double-click on the SunTEditor.exe file.

Solaris

Go to the *Sun Trans_Editor* directory and type translation. (You will need to set the environment variable next time you run the editor. This can be done in the usual way.)

Translator IDs
Each time you start the editor, you are asked to enter you translator ID. The *Translator ID* dialog box appears asking you to enter your translator ID (see Fig. 1). This translator ID will be used when entering segments into the mini-TM. Your translator ID may be no longer than five characters in length.

Fig. 1: Translator ID dialog

The editor will always remember the last translator ID used during the last editor session and will display this ID automatically in the Translator ID dialog when the editor is restarted. The translator ID is stored in the TMEditor.INI file in the .editor directory on your hard drive.

For more information on translator IDs and how they are used, please see the section *Working with Projects and Mini-TMs*. To change your translator ID you must restart the editor, as this dialog appears only when a new editor session is started.

Starting Work on a New Project

Before you start work on a new translation project, it is necessary to create a new project in the editor. Go to *File -> New Project*. The *New Project* dialog appears (see Fig. 2). In the *Project Name* field enter the name of the new project e.g. Solaris. The project name may be no longer than twenty-five characters in length and may not contain the underscore (_) character. Then select the source language and target language you will be working on and click on **OK**. It is possible to create multiple projects with the same name if the language combinations are different.

When you start the editor for the first time, no project is selected. However, once you have created a project, the project last selected or created will always be loaded automatically each time you start the translation editor. The title of the project currently selected always appears in the title bar of the application.

If you wish to open another already existing project, close any .xlz file which may be open in the editor. Then go to the *File -> Open Project* menu. The *Open Project* dialog appears (see Fig. 3).

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Fig. 2: New project dialog

You   can
now go to the *File -> Open* menu. The *Open* dialog appears. Here you can
select the .xlz file you wish to open. If the .xlz file you select does not contain
the same language combination as the selected project, you will receive the
following error message when you try to open it:

*The language combination in this file does not match the language combination in the selected
mini-TM.   Please   select   a   different   mini-TM.*

You must then select a .xlz file with the same language combination as the
project or select or create a project with the same language combination as
the .xlz file.

In the *Project List* field you can select a project from the dropdown list of
existing projects. Click on **OK** to load the project.

NOTE! It is not possible to create a new project or open an existing one while
a .xlz file is open in the editor. To create a new project or open an existing
one, you must first close the .xlz file.

For further details on working with projects and mini-TMs see the section
Working with Projects and Mini-TMs.

Fig. 3: Open existing project dialog

Understanding the GUI

When a .xlz file is opened in the editor for the first time, three windows are visible - two vertically parallel windows and a third horizontal window at the bottom of the screen (see Fig. 4).

The two vertical windows are the source and target language windows, while the horizontal window is the match window. (For details on how to change the default window arrangement, please see the section *Customizing the GUI*). The source text appears in the source language window on the left-hand side while the target text (i.e. the translation) appears in the target language window on the right-hand side. Menus and a toolbar are visible at the top of the screen, while a status bar is visible at the bottom. The currently active segment is highlighted on a purple background in the source and target language   windows.

The text in the source language window is write-protected, while the text in the target language window can be edited. However, the write-protection in the source language window can be switched off by deselecting the *Source Write Protection* option in the *Options* menu. All translations are entered in the target language window. All tags appear in red and are write-protected. However, this tag protection can be switched off if necessary (see the section *Tag Protection*). The source and target language windows are synchronised. This means that if you click on a segment in the source or target language window, the corresponding segment in the other window is automatically highlighted too.
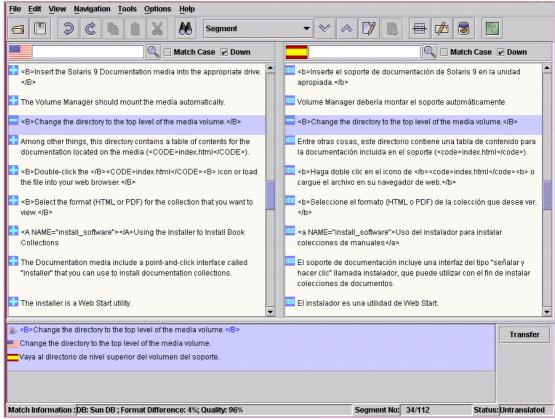
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Fig. 4 Editor GUI

By default, scrolling in either window occurs independently of the other window. This allows you, for example, to retain your position in the target language window while searching for text in the source language window. However, the menu option *Synchronised Scrolling* in the *Options* menu allows you to synchronise scrolling so that both windows scroll together.

The blue square icons which appear on the left-hand side of the source and target language windows indicate the start of a new segment. As the Sun Translation Memory System segments text at the sentence level, a segment usually corresponds to a sentence, heading, listitem, caption etc. The icon in the source language window indicates the status of the translation i.e. *Untranslated*, *Translated* or *Approved* while the icon in the target language window indicates the translation type i.e. *Untranslated*, *User Translation*, *100% Match*, *Fuzzy Match* or *Autotranslation*. (For more information on segment status and translation types, see the sections *Segments Status* and *Translation Type*.)

The match window displays any matches available in the .xlz files for the currently active segment. This window displays the source language string and its corresponding translation as found in the TM database. The text in the match window cannot be edited. For more information on the match window see the section *Working with the Match Window*.

The source and target language search fields which are visible beneath the toolbar, are used to search for text in the source and target language windows respectively.

Starting to Translate

When you open a .xlz file in the editor for the first time, you will see that the first segment in the source language window and the first segment in the target language window are automatically highlighted. You may see that some of the segments in the target language window have already been translated. These translations are 100% matches which were found in the Sun translation database by the Sun Translation Memory System. If a fuzzy match has been found for a segment, it will appear in the match window when you click on the segment in the source or target language window. For details on working with matches see the section *Working with the Match Window*. If no matches are available for a segment, the match window will be empty, and the segment must be translated by overwriting the segment in the target language window.

Each time you have completed the translation of a segment, it is important that you mark the segment as translated using one of the following options.

1. Confirm and Translate Next
This option is available in the *Edit* menu and in the right-click mouse button menu or by using the shortcut **Alt, =**. This option performs the following three actions:

- Marks   the   current   segment   as   translated.

- Updates the mini-TM with the source language segment and its target language translation. (For more details on mini-TMs see the section *Working   with   Projects   and   Mini-TMs*.)

- Brings you to the next untranslated segment. If the next untranslated segment contains only tags or untranslatable text, it will be marked automatically as translated. If there is already an exact match for the next untranslated segment in the mini-TM, this segment will be autotranslated (assuming the *Autopropagate* option in the *Options* menu is switched on). The editor will not stop until it reaches the next untranslated segment which does not contain only tags or untranslatable text or for which there is no exact   match   in   the   mini-TM.

2. Mark Segment As Translated
This option is available in the *Edit* menu and in the right-click mouse button menu or by using the shortcut **Alt, 1**. It performs the following two actions:

- Marks the current segment as translated.
- Updates the mini-TM with the source language segment and its target language translation. (For more details on mini-TMs see the section *Working with Projects and Mini-TMs*.)

However, it does not bring you the next untranslated segment.

It is recommended that you use the first option described above to mark segments as translated, as it is the more efficient and useful option.

Segment Status

Each segment in the editor is assigned a status depending on whether or not it has been translated or approved. The status is denoted by the blue square icon which appears at the start of the source language segment. The segment status is controlled by the user i.e. you can change the status of a segment at any time. The following describes the different status types.

 Untranslated

All segments which have not yet been translated either automatically (by the TM tool) or manually (by the translator) are marked as untranslated. The icon denoting this status is a minus sign (-) on a blue square which appears at the start of the segment in the source language window. When a .xlz file is opened in the editor for the first time, all segments for which there is no 100% match available will be marked as *Untranslated*. An untranslated segment can be marked as *translated* but not as *approved*.

 Translated

All segments which have been translated either automatically (by the TM tool) or manually (by the translator) are marked as *translated*. The icon denoting this status is a plus sign (+) on a blue square, which appears at the start of the segment in the source language window. A translated segment can be marked as *untranslated* or as *approved*.

 Approved

Approved segments are translated segments which have been reviewed and approved by a reviewer. This use of this status type is optional. The icon denoting this status type in the source language window is a check mark on a blue square which appears at the start of the segment.

A segment marked as *approved* cannot be edited. However, it is possible to change the status type back to *translated*, in which case the translation can be edited again. Only translated segments can be marked as approved. A approved segment cannot be marked as *untranslated*. It must first of all be marked as *translated* and then as *untranslated*.

 Rejected

Rejected segments are translated segments which have been reviewed and rejected by a reviewer. The user of this status type is optional. The icon denoting this status type in the source language window is an "X" on a blue

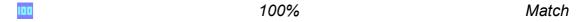square which appears at the start of the segment.

Only translated segments can be marked as rejected. A rejected segment cannot be marked as *untranslated*. It must first of all be marked as *translated* and then as *untranslated*.

Translation Type

There are different translation types depending on *how* a segment has been translated. The translation type is denoted by the icon at the start of the target language segment. The translation type is controlled by the editor i.e. you cannot change the translation type directly.

                                                                 Untranslated

All segments which have not yet been translated either automatically (by the TM tool) or manually (by the translator) are marked as *untranslated*. The icon denoting this status is a minus sign (-) on a blue square which appears at the start of the segment in the target language window. When a .xlz file is opened in the editor for the first time, all segments for which there is no 100% match available will be marked as *untranslated*. Also, if a source language string does not need to be translated in the target language, when you mark the segment as *translated*, the translation type of this segment will be *untranslated*. However, the segment status will be *translated*. (Of course, this assumes that you have not modified the segment in any way.)

                             100%   *Match*

This refers to segments for which a 100% match was found in the Sun translation database. These segments are automatically marked as translated when the .xlz file is opened for the first time. The icon denoting this type of translation in the target language window is '100' on a blue square which appears at the start of the target language segment. The segment status of such segments is always *translated*.

                             Fuzzy   *Match*

When a fuzzy match is transferred to the target language window, the icon at the start of the target language segment changes to the fuzzy match symbol. However, this icon changes to a user translation icon as soon as you modify the fuzzy match in any way.

 User Translation

This refers to segments which you have translated either from scratch or by modifying a fuzzy match. The icon denoting this type of translation in the target language window is a pen symbol on a blue square which appears at

the start of the segment. As soon as you modify the target language segment by editing text in this segment, the icon changes to the *user translation* icon. Also, if the translator transfers a fuzzy match from the Match window to the Target Language window and modifies the fuzzy match in any way, the fuzzy match icon will immediately change to the *user translation* icon.

                                                      Autotranslation

This refers to segments which have been translated automatically from the mini-TM. For more details on autotranslated segments, please see the section *Working with the Autopropagate Option*. The icon denoting this type of translation in the target language window is the same as the 100% match icon, except the icon is rotated 90 degrees.

Editing Translated Segments

It is possible to edit segments which you have already marked as translated. You do *not* need to mark the segment as untranslated, then edit it and then mark it as translated again. Instead you can simply edit the text as required. To update the contents of the mini-TM it is important that once you have finished editing the segment, you select *Tools -> Update Mini-TM* or click on the *Update Mini-TM* icon in the toolbar. Otherwise, the modified translation will not be entered into the mini-TM, and it will not appear as a match should this segment occur again later on in the same file or in another file in the same project. Instead the older version of the translation will appear in the match window.

As the source segment already exists in the mini-TM, when you update the mini-TM with the modified target language segment, the *Duplicate Source Segment Entry Check* will be invoked. This check function will ask if you wish to add the modified segment to the mini-TM as part of a new segment pair or if you wish to overwrite the old target language segment with this new modified target language segment. For more information on this feature, please see the section *Duplicate Source Segment Entry Check*.

Editing Source Language Segments

Normally you should not need to edit any source language segments. It is not advisable to do so unless otherwise requested, as by editing the source language text you may affect the leveraging rate for future projects.

However, there are some cases where it may be necessary to edit the source language text. For example, if a minor change is made to the original English files, it may be inefficient to process the files again through the Sun Translation Memory System. Instead, it may be easier to apply the change in the source language segment in the .xlz file and replicate this change in the corresponding target language segment.

The source language window of the editor is write-protected by default.

However, it is possible to switch off the write-protection in the unlikely event that you need to edit the source language text. This is done by clicking on *Source Write Protection* in the *Options* menu. The check box beside the menu option indicates whether write protection is switched on or off. This option applies to the source language window only.

Duplicate Source Segment Entry Check

The duplicate source segment entry check is invoked whenever you try to enter a source segment into the mini-TM which is already in the mini-TM, but with a different translation. The following are three situations in which this could occur:

- The autopropagate option is switched off. You translate a segment, mark it as translated and an identical segment occurs again later on in the same file or in another file belonging to the same project. However, you decide to translate the second occurrence of the segment differently to the first occurrence and not use the 100% match in the match window. When you mark the second occurrence of the segment as translated, the *Duplicate Source Segment Entry Check* dialog will appear.

- The autopropagate option is switched on. You translate a segment, mark it as translated and an identical segment occurs later on in the same file or in another file belonging to the same project. As the autopropagate option is switched on, the second occurrence of the segment is autotranslated. However, you decide to edit the translation or replace it with a completely new translation. The segment is already marked as translated. Therefore, you cannot use *Confirm and Translate Next* to enter the new translation into the mini-TM. So you select *Options->Update Mini-TM* to enter the modified translation into the mini-TM, and the *Duplicate Source Segment Entry Check* dialog will appear (see Fig. 6).

- You translate a segment, mark it as translated and then modify the translation. The segment is already marked as translated. Therefore, you cannot use *Confirm and Translate Next* to enter the new translation into the mini-TM. So you select *Options->Update Mini-TM* to enter the modified translation into the mini-TM, and the *Duplicate Source Segment Entry Check* dialog will appear (see Fig. 5).
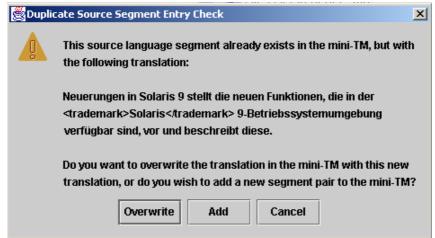
Fig. 5 Duplicate Source segment Entry Check

In this dialog you will be told that the source language segment already exists in the mini-TM but with a different translation. The following options are available to you:

- *Add*

If you click on **Add** the source and target language segments will be added again as a new segment pair to the mini-TM i.e. the old segment pair will remain in the mini-TM. However, the most recently entered segment pair will appear first in the list of matches should a similar or identical source language segment occur again in the .xlz file.

- *Overwrite*

If you click on **Overwrite** the old target language segment will be overwritten by the new target language segment i.e. the old target translation will be deleted from the mini-TM.

- *Cancel*

If you click on **Cancel** the dialog is closed, and no actions are performed.

Navigation Options

You can use the navigation aid in the toolbar or the *Next* - and *Previous* - options in the *Navigation* menu to go from one untranslated segment to the next or from one autotranslated segment to the next etc. The navigation option in the *Navigation* menu changes dynamically depending on the selection in the toolbar. Therefore, to go from one untranslated segment to the next, it is necessary to select *Untranslated* in the navigation aid in the toolbar and then go to *Navigation -> Next Untranslated*. If you select *100% match* in the navigation aid in the toolbar, when you go to the *Navigation* menu, you will see that *Next Untranslated* has changed to *Next 100% Match*.

Alternatively, you can select *Untranslated*, *100% Match* etc. in the toolbar and use the up and down arrow icons in the toolbar to navigate from one segment to another.

The different navigation options are explained as follows:

NEXT ->

Autotranslated	Brings you to the next segment which has been marked as autotranslated. (segment status = translated, translation type = autotranslated)
Untranslated	Brings you to the next segment for which there is no 100% match available and which has not yet been translated. (segment status = untranslated, translation type = untranslated)
100% Match	Brings you to the next segment which has been translated using a 100% match. (segment status = translated, translation type = 100% match)
Fuzzy Match	Brings you to the next segment for which a fuzzy match is available and for which no 100% match is available. (segment status = untranslated, translation type = untranslated)
User Translation	Brings you to the next segment which has been modified by you, the user. (translation type = user translation)
Translated	Brings you to the next segment which has been marked as translated. (segment status = translated)
Approved	Brings you to the next segment which has been marked as approved. (segment status = approved)
Rejected	Brings you to the next segment which has been marked as rejected. (segment status = rejected)

PREVIOUS ->

Autotranslated autotranslated.	Brings you to the previous segment which has been (segment status = translated, translation type = autotranslated)
Untranslated translated.	Brings you to the previous segment for which there is no 100% match available and which has not yet been (segment status = untranslated, translation type = untranslated)
100% Match	Brings you to the previous segment which has been translated using a 100% match.

	(segment status = translated, translation type = 100% match)
Fuzzy Match	Brings you to the previous segment for which a fuzzy match is available and for which no 100% match is available. (segment status = untranslated, translation type = untranslated)
User Translation modified	Brings you to the previous segment which has been modified by you, the user. (translation type = user translation)
Translated	Brings you to the previous segment which has been marked as translated. (segment status = translated)
Approved	Brings you to the previous segment which has been marked as approved. (segment status = approved)
Rejected	Brings you to the next segment which has been marked as rejected.

If you wish to navigate from one segment to the next, click on the icon at the start of any segment and then use the up and down arrow keys on your keyboard to move from one segment to the next or previous segment. If the cursor is positioned within the text in a segment and you use the arrow keys, the cursor will move from one line to the next within the segment (if the segment consists of multiple lines).

Two additional navigation options are listed in the *Navigation* menu. These are:

· Next Multiple 100% Match
· Previous Multiple 100% Match

When the .xlz file is opened in the editor, the first 100% match found is automatically inserted into the target language window, and the segment is marked as translated. However, you may find in the case of segments for which multiple 100% matches were found, that the first 100% match is not always the most suitable match. To verify if the best 100% match has been selected, you can select *Next Multiple 100% Match* or *Previous Multiple 100% Match* to jump to the next or previous segment for which more than one 100% match exists. You can then view the different matches and decide which is the most suitable. If the second or third match is more suitable, you simply select the preferred match and click on *Transfer* to overwrite the target language segment in the target language window.

Working with the Match Window

The match window (see Fig. 6) is located at the bottom of the editor user interface. It indicates the match or matches found for a segment in the Sun translation database or in the mini-TM of the Translation Editor. Each time you click on or navigate to a segment, the match window is updated with the

matches found for that segment. If no matches appear in the match window, no matches were found for that segment.

Fig. 6 Match window

The match window displays the following segments in the following order:

• new source language segment
• matching source language segment found in the database
• matching target language segment found in the database.

Using colour highlighting, the editor displays the differences between the new source language segment and the matching source language segment found in the database. Three different colours are used depending on the type of difference involved.

The use of the three different colours is explained as follows:
White: Replaced text.

Example
New Src: This is Solaris 9.
Old Src: This is Solaris 9.

Blue: Inserted text.

Example
New Src: The network is surely the computer.
Old Src: The network is the computer.

Grey: Removed   text.

Example
New Src: The network is the computer.
Old Src: The network is surely the computer.

NOTE! Moved text is currently not highlighted in the editor.

Hard returns which have been inserted, removed or replaced are highlighted as a thin vertical line. Spaces which have been inserted, removed or replaced are highlighted as a thick vertical line.

Match information is displayed in the status bar for each match. This information is as follows:

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DB: This is the name of the database in which the match was found. The database referred to here is the Sun internal database.

Mini-TM: If the match was found in the mini-TM and not in the Sun internal database, the name of the mini-TM is displayed. The name of the mini-TM corresponds to the name of the project currently loaded.

Format Difference: This is the percentage difference in terms of formatting between the new source segment and the match source segment found in the database. If the tags in the new source segment are identical to the tags in the match source segment, the format difference will be 0%.

Quality: This is the percentage similarity between the new source segment and the match source segment found in the database. This quality value takes formatting and textual information into account. The quality rating ranges from 75% to 100%. Matches below 75% in quality do not appear in the match window.

Example 1
New Src: The network is the computer.
Old Src: \The network is the computer.\
Format difference: 4%
Quality: 96%

Example 2
New Src: The network is surely the computer.
Old Src: The network is the computer.

Format difference: 0%
Quality: 96%

Example 3
New Src: The network is surely the computer.
Old Src: \The network is the computer.\

Format difference: 4%
Quality: 90%

In the above example, the 10% difference is due to a 4% difference in formatting and a 6% difference in textual content (due to the addition of the word 'surely').

It is also possible to display the attribute information for the different matches. For more information on attributes, what they are and how to display this information, see the section *Attribute Information*.

1.5 1:1 and M:N matches
A match is classified as either a 1:1 (one to one) or M:N (many to many) match. Most matches are 1:1 matches. This means that the match found in

the database comprises one source language segment and one corresponding target language segment.

However, M:N matches may also occur. M:N matches are generated at the alignment stage. The Sun Translation Alignment tool is capable of recognising that two or more segments in the source language may have been translated using one or more segments in target language.

When searching for matches, the Sun Translation Memory System may find a M:N match for a segment. For example:

New source segment 1: Today is Monday.
New source segment 2: The sun is shining.

M:N match found for segment 1 & 2:

Old source: Today is Monday. The sun is shining.
Old target: Heute ist Montag, und die Sonne scheint.

In the case of the M:N match, two segments in the source language have been translated using one segment in the target.

This M:N match would not have been found by the TM tool if the second new source segment were, for example, "It's very windy.", as the similarity between the two new source segments and the M:N match would have been less than 75%. However, if the second new source segment were, for example, "The sun was shining.", the M:N match would have been found by the TM tool, as the similarity between the two new source segments and the M:N match would have been greater than 74%.

If a M:N match is highlighted in the match window, the editor will automatically highlight all of the segments in the source language window to which this match applies. All source segments to which the match applies are displayed in the match window. The **Transfer 1:1** button beside the match window is renamed automatically to **Transfer M:N**. In addition, the source language icon in the match window changes from to to indicate that this is a M:N match.

1.6 Transferring Matches

It is not possible to edit text in the match window. If you wish to modify the text displayed in the match window, click on the **Transfer 1:1** or **Transfer M:N** button, depending on whether the match is a 1:1 or M:N match. This transfers the selected target language match to the target language window where it overwrites the corresponding source language segment(s). The match can then be edited in the target language window so that it matches the corresponding source language segments(s) in the source language window.

In the case of M:N matches where two or more sentences in the source

language have been translated using one or more segments in the target language, when you transfer a M:N match to the target language window the target translation overwrites the first corresponding segment in the target language window. Any existing text in the remaining corresponding target language segments is deleted, and these segments become write-protected to prevent the user from entering text in these segments.

For example:

New source segment 1: Today is Monday.
New source segment 2: The sun is shining.

M:N match found for segment 1 & 2:

Old source: Today is Monday. The sun is shining.
New target: Heute ist Montag, und die Sonne scheint.

After the match has been transferred to the target language window, this is how the translation will appear:

New target segment 1: Heute ist Montag, und die Sonne scheint.
New target segment 2: [Empty and write-protected]

If there are multiple matches available for a segment, it is possible to scroll through the matches using the scrollbar in the match window and to select the preferred match by clicking on it. Multiple matches are displayed in order of quality, starting with the highest quality match. The first match is automatically highlighted for selection. If only one match is available, this match is automatically highlighted for selection. If multiple 100% matches have been found for a segment, the first match found will appear in the target language window. However, all matches found will appear in the match window. Therefore, it is possible to select a different match from the match window, then click on the **Transfer 1:1** or **Transfer M:N** button and transfer the selected match to the target language window, where the originally selected 100% match will be overwritten.

1.7 Updating of Formatting Information in Matches
When a match is copied over from the Match window using the **Transfer** button and the *Update Tags* option in the **Options** menu is switched ON, the formatting of the proposed translation is modified if necessary so that it matches or at least closely resembles the formatting of the new source translation. In other words, the editor updates the translation with the formatting from the new source segment. When establishing whether or not the formatting matches, the name of the tags and the number of tags are taken into consideration. The position or order of the tags are not considered, as this can vary depending on the word order of the different languages.

If you do not wish the tags to be updated when a match is transferred to the

target language window, switch OFF the *Update Tags* option in the **Options** menu.

Example 1
New Src: The sky is \blue\.
Old Src in LRD: The sky is blue.
Old Trg in LRD: Der Himmel ist blau.
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched on: Der Himmel ist blau.\\
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched off: Der Himmel ist blau.

If the new source segment contains formatting, and the old source and target segments do not, the proposed translation includes the tags from the new source segment. Obviously, the editor will not know where to put this formatting. That is why it appends it to the end of the segment.

Example 2
New Src: The sky is blue.
Old Src in LRD: The sky is \blue\.
Old Trg in LRD: Der Himmel ist \blau\.
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched on: Der Himmel ist blau.
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched off: Der Himmel ist \blau\.

If the new source segment contains no formatting and the old source segment and its translation do, the formatting is removed from the translation when it is transferred to the match window.

Example 3
New Src: The sky is \blue\.
Old Src in LRD: The \<i>sky\</i> is \blue\.
Old Trg in LRD: Der \<i>Himmel\</i> ist \blau\.
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched on:
Der Himmel ist \blau\.
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched off:
Der \<i>Himmel\</i> ist \blau\.

If the old source and target segments contain a superset of the tags contained in the new source segment, then the additional tags are removed from the translation when it is transferred to the match window.

Example 4
New Src: The \<i>sky\</i> is \blue\.
Old Src in LRD: The sky is \blue\.
Old Trg in LRD: Der Himmel ist \blau\.
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched on:
Der Himmel ist \blau\.\<i>\</i>
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched off:
Der Himmel ist \blau\.

If the new source segment contains a superset of the tags contained in the old source and target segments, then the additional formatting from the new source segment is appended to the end of the proposed translation.

Example 5
New Src: The sky is \<b\>blue\</b\>.
Old Src in LRD: The sky is \<b\>blue\</b\>.
Old Trg in LRD: Der \<i\>Himmel\</i\> ist blau.
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched on:
Der Himmel ist blau.\<b\>\</b\>
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched off:
Der \<i\>Himmel\</i\> ist blau.

If the formatting in the old source is identical to the formatting in the new source segment, but the formatting in the old target segment is different to the formatting in the old source segment, it can be assumed that the formatting differences in the old target segment are intentional, and so the formatting from the old target is retained in the result translation.

Example 6
New Src: The sky is \<b\>blue\</b\>.
Old Src in LRD: The \<u\>sky\</u\> is \<i\>blue\</i\>.
Old Trg in LRD: Der Himmel ist blau.
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched on:
Der Himmel ist blau.\<b\>\</b\>
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched off:
Der Himmel ist blau.

If however, the formatting in the old source segment is not identical to the old target segment or the new source segment, and the formatting in the old target segment and the new source segment are not identical either, the formatting is updated to match the new source segment.

Example 7
New Src: The sky is \<b\>blue\</b\>.
Old Src in LRD: The \<u\>sky\</u\> is \<i\>blue\</i\>.
Old Trg in LRD: Der Himmel ist \<b\>blau\</b\>.
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched on:
Der Himmel ist \<b\>blau\</b\>.
Result if *Update Tags* option is switched off:
Der Himmel ist \<b\>blau\</b\>.

Lastly, if the formatting in the old target segment matches the formatting in the new source segment but does not match the formatting in the old source segment, the formatting in the old target sentence is retained in the result translation.

Attribute Information

All matches contained in the Sun translation database are assigned attributes indicating the origin of the match. A list of all attributes is provided below. The attribute information associated with each match in the .xlz file is contained in the .xlz file. If you wish to view this attribute information, go to the *View* menu and switch on the *Attributes* option. An extra window will appear below the match window, and any attribute information will be displayed in this window (see Fig. 7). If there is not enough room to display all of the attribute information in the attribute window, a scrollbar will appear on the right-hand side of this window, which allows you to scroll down through the window and view all attributes.

The attributes associated with a match vary depending on the origin of the match. For example, some attributes are used only for matches originating in SGML project, while others are used only for matches originating in Star Office projects. Therefore, some matches may have more attribute information than others.

NOTE: Attribute information is provided only for matches from the Sun translation database. No attribute information is provided for matches from the mini-TM of the Translation Editor. The status bar indicates if a match has come from the Sun translation database or the mini-TM.
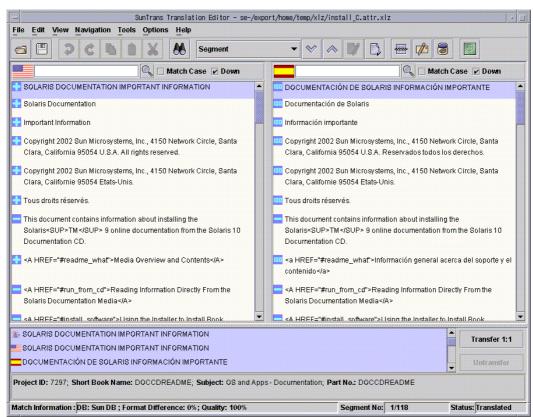

Fig. 7 Editor UI with attributes window

A list of all possible attributes is as follows.

Project   ID

This is an ID field that represents the project that the segments are associated with. Every localisation project at Sun has a project ID.

Workspace   /   Build

This attribute applies to Star Office projects only. This is an identifier for a workspace/build to which the segment pairs in a TMX file belong.

Module

This attribute applies to SOffice projects only. This is an identifier for the SOffice module to which the segment pairs in a TMX file belong.

Short   Book   Name

This attribute applies to documentation files only. This is the short book name of the book that the document comes from. It applies to SGML documents only and can be ascertained from pubstool.

Subject   Area

This attribute indicates the subject area of a segment i.e. the general style of writing. Initially, there will be five subject areas which are listed as follows.
- Education
- Marketing
- Legal
- Operating Systems & Apps - software messages
- Operating Systems & Apps - documentation

Part   No.

This attribute applies to documentation files only. This is the part number of the book that the document comes from. It applies to SGML documents only.

Version   Identifier

This sets the version identifier string for each target segment. Within a project, there may be several updates to a file. This attribute allows users to track the translations of segments from different updates. And so the segments from the first translated version of the file could have the version identifier "1", while the translations from the first update to that file could have the version identifier "2" etc. When matches are returned by the TM tool, the user can then easily establish which update each translation came from.

File   Identifier

This is a unique identifier for a file or file-like object. It can be a full path, or a URL, or some other such identifier. While it is technically possible for the user to specify a value for this attribute, it is highly unlikely for this to be necessary, as the file identifier is specified by default in the header of any TMX file created by the Sun translation tools. This value is automatically applied to all segments in the file during import. This file identifier overrides any file identifier which is specified by the user. However, if the user imports a TMX file which has not been generated by the Sun translation tools and therefore may not contain this file identifier information, the user can use this attribute to specify

the file identifier to be applied to all the segments in the file.

Format   Type
This is the format of the original file from which the TMX file was created e.g. HTML, XML. While it is technically possible for the user to specify a value for this attribute, it is highly unlikely for this to be necessary, as the format type is specified by default in the header of any TMX file created by the Sun translation tools. This value is automatically applied to all segments in the file during import. This format type overrides any format type which is specified by the user. However, if the user imports a TMX file which has not been generated by the Sun translation tools and therefore may not contain this format type information, the user can use this attribute to specify the format type to be applied to all the segments in the file.

Component   Type
This attribute applies to SOffice projects only. This is the type of component in which a segment occurs. This attribute information is already provided in the file presented for translation and travels with the segment through the translation process. Therefore, it does not need to be specified by the user. The following values are permitted:
  * software
  * help
  * extras

Text Type
This attribute applies to Star Office projects only. This attribute information is already provided in the file presented for translation and travels with the segment through the translation process. Therefore, it does not need to be specified by the user. The following values are permitted:
  * quickhelp
  * title
  * menu
  * menuitem
  * define
  * other

Import Time
Each target string imported into the database is automatically stamped with the date and time of when it was imported.

Source Context Information
The attributes information describes any matches that were suggested by the translation memory tool, but this doesn't help the translator when they want to know more information about the context of the source segment being translated.

Some .xlz and .xlf files can contain this additional information, which describes the context of the source language text, depending on how the original .xlz or .xlf file was generated. If this information is available, the translator can view it

using the *Source Context* option in the **View** menu. Selecting this option will pop up a window that includes any source context information that is associated with the segment currently highlighted in the editor. To hide this dialog, simply toggle the *Source Context* menu item.

Back-Converting .xlz Files

To convert .xlz files back to their original format, select the *Convert to Original* option in the **Tools** menu. The *Convert to Original* dialog appears (see Fig. 7). If a .xlz file is currently open in the editor, the path and filename appear automatically in the *Source File/Dir* field. If you wish to select another file or directory, click on the **Browse** button beside the *Source File/Dir* field to select either a single .xlz file or a directory of .xlz files which you wish to convert back to the original source format. (The directory you select may contain subdirectories.) If there is no .xlz file currently open in the editor, the directory from which an .xlz file was last opened appears automatically in the file browser.

In the *Encoding* dropdown list select the codeset you wish to use in the back-converted file. The default setting is UTF-8. Click on the **Browse** button beside the *Copy File(s) to* field to select the directory to which the back-converted files should be written. If you do not specify any directory here, the back-converted files will automatically be written to the directory where the .xlz files are located.
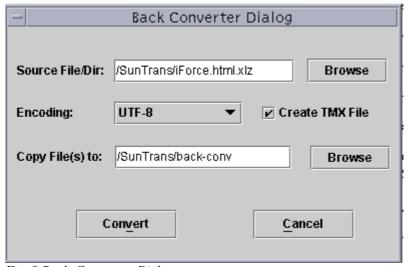

Fig. 8 Back-Converter Dialog

NOTE: If no target translation exists for a segment in the .xlz file, the original English segment is inserted in its place in the back-converted file. It is very important that all segments are marked as translated before back-conversion, to ensure a fully translated, output file.

The *Create TMX Files* option allows you to create a TMX file during back-

conversion. A TMX file is created for each back-converted .xlz file. The TMX file contains all of the source language segments and their corresponding target translations from the .xlz file. TMX files must be returned to Sun at the end of each project so that the central Sun translation database can be updated with the latest translations.

NOTE: TMX files are created only if all of the segments in the .xlz file have been marked as translated or marked as approved. This ensures that TMX files cannot be created until a file has been fully translated. If a .xlz file contains some segments which have not been marked as translated, an error message will appear during TMX file creation indicating the file name and stating that the file contains segments which have not been marked as translated. Should this error message appear, simply open the .xlz file in the editor, ensure that the translation of the file is complete, mark all segments as translated, and then try creating the TMX file again.

Before back-converting a .xlz file, the editor first checks to see if the .xlz file has been saved. If not, you are asked if you wish to save the file before back-converting. If you choose **No**, the last saved version of the file is back-converted.

Working With Projects and Mini-TMs

When you create a new project what you are essentially doing is creating a new mini-TM. The mini-TM is a file-based TM database which is used for storing work in progress. It has two purposes:

- to handle internal repetitions and fuzzy matches
- to handle updates during a project lifecycle

When you create a mini-TM file, a file with the name projectname_XX_YY.MTM (XX being the source language and YY the target language) is created in the *mini-tm* directory located at the installation path of the editor. The .MTM file contains all of the translations created by the translator in the editor.

The contents of the mini-TM are stored only in memory until the mini-TM is saved for the first time. Once the mini-TM has been saved once, a physical mini-TM file is created in the mini-tm directory.

For performance reasons, the mini-TM file is not saved automatically by the autosave function. However, it is saved automatically when you change to another project, create a new project and when you shut down the editor. In addition, each time you close a .xlz file you will be asked if you wish to save the mini-TM. You then have the choice of clicking on *Yes* or *No*. If you click on *Yes* the mini-TM will be saved in its current state. If you click on *No*, the latest changes you have made to the mini-TM will be retained in memory and will not be written to the physical .MTM file. However, you will not lose any data. It is recommended that you always choose *Yes* when asked if you want to save

the mini-TM file.

NOTE! It is very important that you save the mini-TM file regularly by selecting *File -> Save Mini-TM*.

NOTE! The mini-TM is designed for use as a temporary TM for the duration of a single project. Remember, at the end of each project, the Sun internal master TM database will be updated with your translations. These translations will be taken from the .TMX file which is generated from each .xlz file during back-conversion. Therefore, there is no need to keep mini-TMs once a project has been completed.

1.8 Handling of internal repetitions and fuzzy matches

Internal repetitions and fuzzy matches refer to multiple occurrences of the same or similar segments within the same file or within the same project. Each time the translator marks a segment as translated using the options *Mark as translated* or *Confirm and Translate Next*, the source segment and its translation are stored in the mini-TM. If an identical or similar segment occurs later on in the same file or in another file in the same project, the translation in the mini-TM will be used as a match for this segment. Fuzzy matches from the mini-TM are displayed in the match window when you click on the segment. How 100% matches are displayed is determined by the autopropagate option. For further details, please see the section *Working with the Autopropagate Option*.

1.9 Handling of updates during a project lifecycle

During a project, there may be several updates to the files being translated. In such cases, it is important that translators create a mini-TM by creating a project. Otherwise the work they have done on the preceding version of the files would be lost.

When you receive an updated version of the files in a project, you simply load the project (mini-TM) which you created for the preceding version and then start translating the updated .xlz files as normal. By selecting the mini-TM you will be able to benefit from the translation work you did on the preceding version of the files. Fuzzy matches from the mini-TM are displayed in the match window when you click on the segment. How 100% matches are displayed is determined by the autopropagate option. For further details, please see the section *Working with the Autopropagate Option*. **NOTE!** In the current version of the editor the mini-TM is not networkable.

1.10 Working with the Autoprogagate option

The autopropagate option can be switched on or off in the *Options* menu. The autopropagate option influences the way in which 100% matches from the mini-TM are provided to you. The following explains what happens when the autoprogagate option is switched on and what happens when it is switched off. Of course, this assumes that a project has already been created or selected.

If the autopropagate option is switched off...

If you translate a segment and an identical segment occurs later on in the same file or in another file in the same project, the translation of the previous segment will appear in the match window with a match quality of 100%. The TM name in the status bar will indicate that the match is from the mini-TM i.e. the TM name will be the same as the project name.

If you receive updated files and if the project from the previous version is selected, whenever you encounter a segment in the new version of the files which you have already translated in the preceding version, the translation will appear as a match in the match window with a match quality of 100%. The TM name in the status bar will indicate that the match is from the mini-TM i.e. The TM name will be the same as the project name.

If the autoprogagate option is switched on...

If you use *Confirm and translate next* to navigate from one segment to the next, the editor will jump to the next untranslated segment. It will then check the mini-TM to see if it contains a 100% match for this segment. If so, it inserts the translation into the target language window, thereby overwriting the source language segment, marks the segment as translated and gives it the translation type *autotranslated*. It then jumps to the next untranslated segment and checks the mini-TM again to see if has been translated. The editor continues to work in this way until it reaches an untranslated segment for which no 100% match is available in the mini-TM.

In addition, if you click on an untranslated segment with your mouse or navigate to it using one of the navigation options, and there is a 100% match available for this segment in the mini-TM, the translation of this segment will be inserted automatically into the target language window. The segment will be marked as translated and given the translation type *autotranslated*.

As of version 1.2.0 of the OLT XLIFF automatic translation is offered while opening the file if any 100% matches are found in mini-TM which can be applied to any of the segments. The user is asked regardless of autopropagate option.

Maintaining Mini-TMs

The Mini-TM Maintenance Tool allows you edit the currently selected mini-TM and to perform global search and replace operations in this mini-TM. To access this tool, you must ensure that no .xlz file is open in the editor. To use the maintenance tool, go to *Tools->Maintain Mini-TM*. The *Mini-TM Maintenance Tool* dialog appears (see Fig. 8).

Here you can scroll through the entire contents of the mini-TM which is currently loaded. All segments are displayed in source and target language pairs. To edit a source or target language segment, simply insert your cursor at the position in the segment which you wish to modify and make the necessary modifications.

It is also possible to perform a search/replace operation on the entire contents of the mini-TM. To do this, simply click on the **Search/Replace...** button. The standard *Search/replace* dialog appears.

When you have finished making modifications to the contents of the mini-TM, click on the **Save** button, and all your changes will be saved. To close the Mini-TM Maintenance Tool click on the **Close** button.

Any changes you have made to the mini-TM in this way will be reflected in the Match window in the editor GUI when working on .xlz files belonging to the same project.

As of version 1.2.0 of the OLT XLIFF editor, it's possible to merge a TMX file to the mini-TM. To do so, press 'Import TMX...' button and select an TMX file. Note that only segments with correct source and target languages will be imported.

As of version 1.2.0 of the OLT XLIFF editor it is possible to search, copy and paste text from mini-TM while an XLZ file is open. To search, copy/paste text from mini-TM, go to 'Tools' menu and select 'Search mini-TM' option.
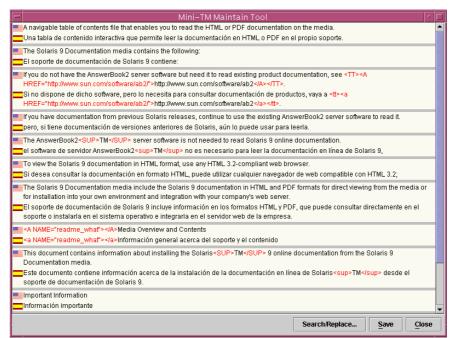

Fig. 9 Maintain Mini-TM dialog

Merging Mini-TMs

It is possible to merge two or more mini-TMs to create one larger mini-TM. This feature is particularly useful when there are multiple updates during a project lifecycle. When a new update arrives, the project manager (for example) can collect all the mini-TMs for a particular language from the different translators who worked on the first project hand-off. The project

manager can then merge all of these mini-TMs to form one large mini-TM which contains all of the translations from the different translators. The larger mini-TM can then be sent to the translators and used when translating the updated files. In this way, each translators working on the project can benefit from other translators' work.

NOTE! The mini-TM is designed for use as a temporary TM for the duration of a single project. Remember, at the end of each project, the Sun internal master TM database will be updated with your translations. These translations will be taken from the .TMX file which is generated from each .xlz file during back-conversion. Therefore, there is no need to keep mini-TMs once a project has been completed.

The editor function which allows you to merge mini-TMs is called the *Mini-TM Merge Tool* and is found in the *Tools* menu.

To merge two or more mini-TMs, go to *Tools -> Mini-TM Merge Tool*. The *Merge Tool Options* dialog appears (see Fig. 9).

Fig. 10 Merge Tool Options dialog

Step 1
In the *Project Name* field you enter the name of the new project or mini-TM you wish to create. You then select the source and target language for which the mini-TM will be used. Obviously, the source and target language you select should correspond to the source and target language of the mini-TMs you wish to merge. Then click on the **Next** button.

NOTE! If you start the Mini-TM Merge Tool while a .xlz file is open in the editor, it will not be possible to select a different source and target language

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combination to the combination used in the .xlz file. To be able to choose a different language combination, you must first close the .xlz file.

Step 2
In the next dialog (see Fig. 10) you are asked to select the mini-TMs you wish to merge. This is done by clicking on the **Add** button. A file browser window appears in which only .MTM files for the specified language combination appear. Click on one of the mini-TM files which you want to merge and then click on **Open**. The mini-TM name appears in the *Mini-TMs* window in the *Merge Tool Options* dialog. You repeat this for each mini-TM which is to be merged. When you have finished selecting the mini-TMs to be merged, the names of all the selected mini-TMs should appear together in the *Mini-TM* window in the *Merge Tool Options* dialog, in the order in which they were selected.
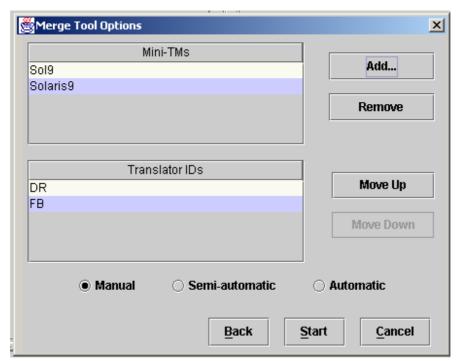

Fig. 11 Merge Tool Options dialog

Step 3
In a separate *Translator IDs* window, which also appears in the *Merge Tool Options* dialog, all the translator IDs used in the selected mini-TMs are listed once. If necessary, you can switch the order in which these IDs are listed by clicking on the ID and then clicking on the **Move Up** or **Move Down** buttons. This order of the translator IDs is important if the mini-TMs are to be merged using semi-automatic or automatic mode, as explained in the next step.

Step 4
The merge process can be conducted in three different modes which are displayed in the *Merge Tool Options* dialog. These modes determine how the

merge tool behaves when it encounters duplicates. Duplicates are segment pairs where the source segments are identical but the target translations are different. These modes are mutually exclusive and are explained as follows.

- *Manual*

Manual mode means that whenever duplicate source segments with different target translations are encountered, the merge tool asks you to select the preferred translation. For this option, the order of the translator IDs in the *Merge Tool Options* dialog is irrelevant, as the tool always asks you which translation you prefer whenever the source segments are identical and the target translations are different.

- *Semi-automatic*

Semi-automatic mode means that whenever duplicate source segments with different target translations and identical translator IDs are encountered, the merge tool asks you to select the preferred translation.

The difference between manual mode and semi-automatic mode is that in semi-automatic mode the tool takes the decision for you if the target translations and translator IDs are different. This decision is based on the order in which the translator IDs are listed in the *Translator IDs* window in the *Merge Tool Options* dialog. This order determines which translator's translations have preference over other translators' translations. If the source segments are identical but the target translations and translator IDs are different, the tool does not stop to ask you for your opinion. Instead, it simply selects the segment pair with the translator ID which comes first in the *Translator IDs* list.

However, if the source segments and the translator IDs are identical but the target translations are different, the tool will ask you to choose the preferred translation.

- *Automatic*

Automatic mode means that the tool takes *all* decisions for you when it encounters duplicate source segments. The difference between automatic and semi-automatic mode is that if the source segments are the same, the translator IDs are the same, and the target translations are different, the tool simply selects the first translation it finds.
For this mode, as in the case of semi-automatic mode, the order in which the translator IDs are listed in the *Merge Tool Options* dialog is important, as it determines which translator's translations have preference over other translators' translations. If the source segments are identical, the target translations are different, and the translator IDs are different, the tool does not ask you for your opinion. Instead, it simply selects the translation from the translator whose ID comes first in the *Translator IDs* list.

The following table shows clearly the differences between manual, semi-automatic and automatic mode. Obviously, it is assumed in all cases that the source segments are always identical. Otherwise, the segments would not be classed as duplicates.

	Manual	Semi-Automatic	Automatic
Different target translations Different translator IDs	Ask user	Automatic - Use translator ID list to determine which translation to use.	Automatic - Use translator ID list to determine which translation to use.
Different target translations Same translator IDs	Ask user	Ask user	Automatic - Pick first segment pair.

Step 5
Once you have selected the desired mode, click on **Start**. If you are not using *Automatic* mode and duplicate segments are found, a window pops up listing all the available translations for a segment and the translator ID of the translator who created each translation. To select your preferred translation, simply click on the translation and click on **Add**. If there are further duplicates, the same window appears again asking you to select your preferred translation.

Step 6
The merge tool merges the mini-TMs, and once the merge process is complete, a dialog appears stating "*The selected mini-TMs have been successfully merged".*

Commenting on Segments

It is possible to add comments to individual segments in the .xlz file. Once a comment has been created, it can be edited or deleted at any time.

NOTE: These comments are not included in the file after it is back-converted to its original format and therefore do not need to be deleted from the .xlz file prior to back-conversion.

Adding a Comment

To add a comment to a segment which does not already have a comment associated with it, go to the *Edit* menu and select *Comment on Segment-> Add Comment*. If a comment has already been attached to the segment, this option will be greyed out. A dialog box (see Fig. 11) appears entitled **Comment on segment no. X** where X is the number of the current segment.
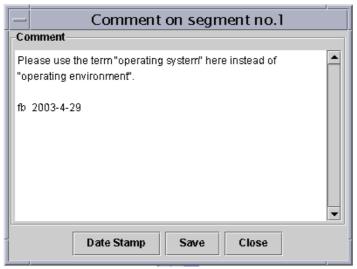
Fig. 12 Comment Dialog

Here you can enter a comment of unlimited length. If there are multiple people working on the file, you may wish to use the date stamp feature when you have finished typing your comment. By clicking on the **Date Stamp** button, your translator ID which you entered at editor start-up and today's date are automatically entered into the comment dialog. When you have finished entering your comment, click on the **Save** button to save the comment and then on the **Close** button to close the comment. Alternatively, you may click on the **Close** button. You should then be asked if you wish to save the comment. Once you have closed the comment dialog, you will notice that a comment icon ( ) appears below the translation type icon of the segment (see Fig 12). This indicates that a comment has been added to this segment.

Fig. 13 A segment with comment attached

Editing   **Comments**

To edit a comment, you can either double-click on the comment icon ( ) which appears below the translation type icon. Alternatively, you can click on the segment to which the comment is attached, then go to the *Edit* menu and select *Comment on Segment->Edit Comment*. If no comment is attached to the segment, this menu option will be greyed out. The Comment dialog box (see Fig. 11) appears. Here you can edit an existing comment or add a new comment.

Deleting   **Comments**

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To delete a comment, there are two possibilities. The simplest approach is to go to the *Edit* menu and select *Comment on Segment->Delete Comment*. You will be asked if you are sure that you want to delete the comment. If you click on **Yes**, the comment will be deleted and the comment icon will disappear from the start of the segment. Alternatively, you can double-click on the comment icon ( ). The Comment dialog box (see Fig. 11) appears. Here you can simply delete the comment by highlighting the comment text and deleting it. If you then save and close the comment dialog, the comment icon will disappear from the start of the segment.
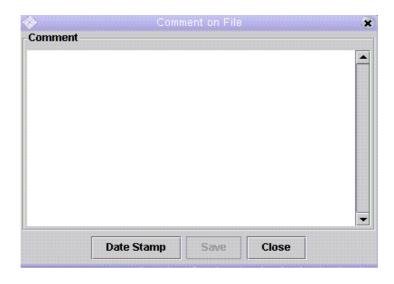
Commenting on Files

It is also possible to enter comments on the .xlz file as a whole. These comments are not linked to any particular segment. They are associated with the .xlz file which is currently open in the editor and are written into this file.

NOTE: These comments are not included in the file after it is back-converted to its original format and therefore do not need to be deleted from the .xlz file prior to back-conversion.

Adding   **Comments**

To add a comment to the .xlz file, go to the *Edit* menu and select *Comment on File*. A dialog box (see Fig. 13) appears entitled **Comment on File**. Here you can enter a comment of unlimited length. If there are multiple people working on the file, you may wish to use the date stamp feature when you have finished typing your comment. By clicking on the **Date Stamp** button, your translator ID which you entered at editor start-up and today's date are automatically entered into the comment dialog. When you have finished entering your comment, click on the **Save** button to save the comment and then on the **Close** button to close the comment. Alternatively, you may click on the **Close** button. You should then be asked if you wish to save the comment.

Editing   **Comments**

To edit a comment, go to the *Edit* menu and select *Comment on File*. The *Comment on File* dialog appears (see Fig. 13). All comments on the file are displayed here. You can edit the text here as you would edit text in a standard text editor. To save your changes, click on the **Save** button.

Deleting   **Comments**

To delete a comment, go to the *Edit* menu and select *Comment on File*. The *Comment on File* dialog appears (see Fig. 13). All comments on the file are displayed here. To delete some or all of the content, simply highlight the content you wish to delete, and delete the highlighted text as you would delete text   in   a   standard   text   editor.

Printing .xlz files

To print a .xlz file, go to the *File* menu and select *Print*. A dialog appears informing you that the .xlz file will be exported to HTML and opened in a window of your default browser. If you click on **OK**, The HTML file will be opened automatically in Netscape (on Solaris) or Internet Explorer (on Windows). You can then use the print option in your browser to print the file to your printer.

1.11 Print Options

Before you print a file from the editor, you can choose from a selection of print options the format you would like the print-out to take. These print options can be accessed in the *File* menu by clicking on *Print Options*. The *Print Options* dialog appears (see Fig. 12).
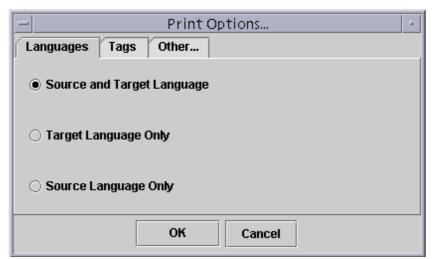

Fig. 14 Print Options Dialog

In the *Languages* tab you can choose from the following options:

- ***Source and Target Language***

This option prints the source and target language segments, with each segment appearing on a new line. This is the default option and appears as follows:

> This is source segment 1.
> This is target segment 1.
> This is source segment 2.
> This is target segment 2.
> etc.

- ***Source Language Only***

This option prints the source language segments only, with each segment appearing on a new line. The format is as follows:

> This is source segment 1.
> This is source segment 2.
> etc.

- ***Target Language Only***

This option prints the target language segments only, with each segment appearing on a new line. The format is as follows:

> This is target segment 1.
> This is target segment 2.

In the *Tags* tab you can choose from the following options:

- ***With Tags***

This option displays all tags in the print-out. This is the default option and appears as follows:

> This is source segment 1.
> This is target segment 1.
> etc.

- ***Without Tags***

This option does not display any tags in the print-out e.g.

> This is source segment 1.
> This is target segment 1.
> etc.

- ***Abbreviated Tags***

This option displays only the abbreviated form of all tags in the print-out (i.e. only the first character of each tag will appear in the print-out) e.g.

> This is <source< segment 1.
> Dies ist <target< segment 1.
> etc.

In the *Other* tab you can choose from the following options:

- ***Show Translation Type***

You can click on a check box to switch on or off this option. The default setting is OFF. If this option is switched on, a tag will appear at the start of each segment indicating the translation type of the segment in question. The tags used are as follows:

100% match	<100>
Untranslated	<UNT>
User Translation	<USE>
Autotranslation	<AUT>
Fuzzy Match	<FUZ>

This print-out appears as follows:

<100> This is source segment 1.
<100> This is target segment 1.
<USE> This is source segment 2.
<USE> This is target segment 2.
etc.

- ***Show Segment Number***

You can click on a check box to switch on or off this option. The default setting is OFF. If this option is switched on, the segment number will appear at the start of each segment. The print-out appears as follows:

1 This is source segment 1.
1 This is target segment 1.
2 This is source segment 2.
2 This is target segment 2.
etc.

Obviously, the different options in the different tab dialogs can be combined in different ways to give different results. For example, the most detailed print-out available would appear as follows:

1 <100>   This is source segment 1.
1 <100>   This is target segment 1.
2 <USE>   This is source segment 2.
2 <USE>   This is target segment 2.
etc.

In this print-out, the segment number, the translation type, the source and target language segments and all tags are displayed. If you do not modify the print options before printing a file, the options last selected will be applied.

Tag Protection

All tags are protected by default. It is unlikely that you will need to delete a tag. However, if this is necessary it is possible to switch off the tag protection

in the *Options* menu or by using the shortcut **Alt, P**. It is advisable to switch the tag protection back on as soon as you have finished editing tags, to ensure that tags are not edited or deleted accidentally.

Working with the Tag Verification Tool

The tag verification tool is invoked by clicking on the *Tools -> Tag Verification* option or by clicking on the tag verification icon in the toolbar.

The tag verification tool searches the source language for tags, segment by segment, and verifies that the tags in the source language segment match the tags in the corresponding target language segment in number. By default, it also checks that the tags occur in the same order as in the source language. However, it is possible to change this by clicking on *Options -> Ignore Tag Order*. If this is switched on, only the number of tags will be approved, not the order in which they occur. This option is useful in the case of some Asian languages where the order of the tags is often reversed in translation.

As the source language window is write-protected, it is always assumed that the source language tags are correct. If tags have been added to the target language segment or are missing from the target language segment, the following dialog window appears informing you that the tags in that segment do not match.

Fig. 15 Tag Verification Dialog

If you click on **Correct Manually**, the dialog will close and the cursor will appear in the segment where the tags do not match. If you click on **Ignore and Continue** the tag verification tool will continue to check the remaining segments.

Splitting and Merging Large XLIFF Files
1.12 Splitting Files

The Editor has a function to split large XLIFF files into smaller chunks. There are a number of reasons why you would want to do this. Perhaps you would like a number of translators to work on one very large file simultaneously. Alternatively, for very large files, the machine running the Editor, may not have enough memory to process the file.

The XLIFF file splitting tool is invoked by selecting the *Tools -> Split XLIFF File...* option. This brings up the following dialog box:

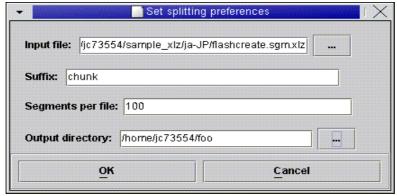This dialog has four input fields. The first field allows you to specify the input

Fig. 16 Split XLIFF Dialog

file to be split. Clicking on the '...' button beside this field will allow you to browse for a file. Only XLIFF files will be selectable.

The second field allows you to specify a piece of text to appear in the names of the output files. This allows the output files to be easily identified. The splitting tool generates names for the output files from four parts. These are:

1. The name of the file being split, with the .xlz or .xlf extension removed.

2. The suffix specified in the second field.

3. The position that the file in question has in the sequence of files.

4. The file extension (either .xlz or .xlf).

The third field specifies the maximum number of translation units to include in each of the output files.

The last field allows you to specify the directory where the output files are to be placed.

When the fields are filled in and the OK button is selected, the tool splits the large XLIFF file into a number of smaller files where each of the smaller files has the number of translation units specified in the third field (or less in the case of the last file output).

Note: .XLZ files output by the splitting tool are not fully valid .XLZ files. Each of the output files contains the skeleton file data for the entire unsplit file, i.e., all the block level formatting, such as **<para>** tags. Because of this the split files will not back convert correctly. They have to be merged together first.

1.13 Merging Files

After all the split files have been processed with the editor they can be merged back together using the Merge Tool. This can be accessed by selecting the *Tools -> Merge a split XLIFF File...* option. Selecting this option brings up the following dialog box.

This dialog box also has four fields. The first field allows you to specify the directory where the files to be merged reside. The '...' button allows you to browse for the input directory.
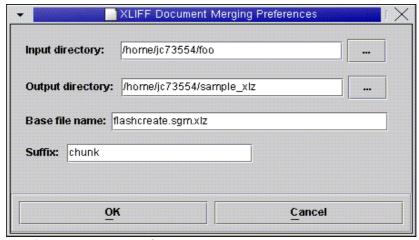
Fig. 17 Merge XLIFF Dialog Box

The second field allows you to specify the directory to output the merged file. The '...' button allows you to browse for the output directory.

The third field specifies the filename of the original file. This field will be used to name the output file. It will also be used, in conjunction with the input in the fourth field to determine which files, from the input directory, need to be merged together. This can be done, as the names of the files to be merged contain the original file's name.
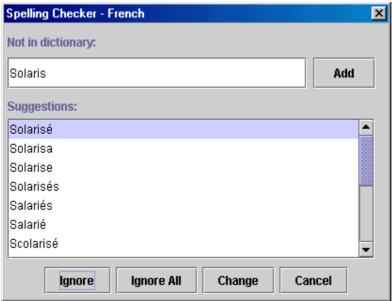
The fourth field is used to specify the suffix used when the files were split.

When the four fields are filled in and the OK button is selected, the tool merges the input files into one large XLIFF file. This file can be back converted, if it is a .xlz file.

Working with the Spell Checking Tool

The Open Language Tools XLIFF Translation Editor uses the open source Aspell © and PSpell © spell checking software provided under the terms of the LGPL agreement. ASpell version 0.50.3 is used in the Solaris version of the editor, and Aspell binary version 0.33.5 is used in the Windows version. To comply with the terms of the LGPL agreement, the text of the licensing agreement and the source code for the software has been provided on the CD in the *sp_check* directory.

When installing the editor, you are asked if you wish to install dictionaries for French, Italian, German, Spanish and/or Swedish. The spell checking tool will work only if one or more of these dictionaries has been installed and only if the target language of the .xlz file currently open in the editor matches the target language of one of the dictionaries installed.

Fig. 18 Spell Checker Dialog

To call the spell checking tool, go to *Tools -> Spell Checking* or click on the Spell Check icon in the toolbar. If the spell checking tool does not recognise a word in the target language file, the *Spelling Checker* dialog will appear (see Fig. 13).

In the *Not in Dictionary* window, you will see the word which was not recognised by the spell checking tool.

In some cases, the spell checking tool may make suggestions as to how these words should be spelt. These suggestions are listed in the *Suggestions* field. To apply one of the listed suggestions, click on the preferred suggestion and then click on **Change**. The misspelt word in the target language window is replaced by the selected suggestion.

If none of the suggestions made by the spell checking tool is correct, you may correct the word yourself by editing the word in the *Not in Dictionary* field and clicking on **Add**. This action also adds the word to the spell checker dictionary so that it will be recognised next time it occurs.

If the word not recognised by the spell checker tool is in fact a valid word, you may click on the **Ignore** button to skip over this word and continue checking the rest of the file. You may also click on the **Ignore All** button which ignores all further occurrences of this word in the file.
Alternatively, you may click on the **Add** button to add the word to the spell checker dictionary so that it will be recognised next time it occurs.
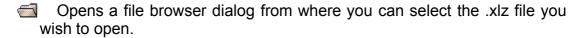

Customising the GUI

It is possible to change the window arrangement in the editor GUI. The default setting for the window arrangement is for the source language window and the target language window to be positioned vertically (*side by side*), with the source language window on the left-hand side and the target language

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window on the right-hand side. The match window at the bottom. In the *View* menu, the option *Window Arrangement* allows you to change this setting to *over/under*. This results in the source and target language window being displayed horizontally, with the source language window on top and the target language window on the bottom.

The Toolbar

The toolbar contains the following functions (from left to right):

Open File

Opens a file browser dialog from where you can select the .xlz file you wish to open.

Save File

Saves the .xlz file currently open in the editor.

Undo

Undoes the last editing action.

Redo

Redoes the last editing action if 'undo' has been used previously.

Copy

Copies the text currently highlighted in the editor.

Paste

Pastes the text previously copied or cut at the current current position.

Cut

Removes the text currently highlighted in the editor and copies it to the clipboard.

Search

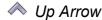Opens the *Search/replace* dialog.

Navigation Options

Selects the segment status or translation type you wish to navigate to. For more information on this, please see the section *Navigation Options*.

Down Arrow

Brings you to the next segment with the type or status selected in the navigation options.

Up Arrow

Brings you to the previous segment with the type or status selected in the navigation options.

Confirm and Translate Next

Marks the current segment as translated, updates the mini-TM with the source and target language strings in that segment and brings you to the next untranslated segment.

Approve and Go To Next Translated

Marks the current segment as approved and brings you to the next translated segment. (Only translated or rejected segments can be marked as approved.)

Reject and Go To Next Translated

Marks the current segment as rejected and brings you to the next translated segment. (Only translated or approved segments can be marked as rejected.)

Tag Verification

Invokes the Tag Verification Tool which verifies if the tags in the source language segments match the tags in the corresponding target language segments.

Spell Check

Invokes the spell checking tool for the target language contained in the .xlz file.

Update Mini-TM

Updates the mini-TM with the source and target language strings in the currently active segment. For this function to work, the segment must already be marked as translated. This function is used to update the mini-TM after a segment which has already been marked as translated has been edited. For more information, see the section *Editing Translated Segments*.

Help

Invokes the online help. This is currently not available, but will be available in a later version.

The Status Bar

The status bar of the translation editor provides match information for the matches contained in the match window. For further details on the match information provided, please see the section *Working with the Match Window*.

The status bar also indicates the number and status of the currently active segment and the total number of segments in the file e.g. *4/256* indicates that the currently active segment is the fourth segment in the file and that there is a total of 256 segments in the file.

The Menus

The menus and menu options provided in the translation editor are explained as follows in the order in which they appear in the GUI:

File Menu

New Project...
Allows you to create a new project. For more information on this option see the section *Working with Projects and Mini-TMs*.

Open Project...
Allows you to open an existing project. For more information on this option see the section *Working with Projects and Mini-TMs*.

Open
Opens a file browser where you can select the .xlz file he or she wishes to open in the editor. Only .xlz files are listed in the file browser.

Save
Saves all modifications made to the file which is currently open in the editor.
Save As
Allows you to save a file under a new name.

Save MIni-TM
Saves the mini-TM which is currently selected.

Close
Closes the .xlz file currently open in the editor. If the file has been modified since it was opened, you will be asked if you wish to save the modifications before closing the file.

Print Options
Opens the *Print Options* dialog where you can specify the format of the print-out of the .xlz file.

Print
Exports the .xlz file currently open in the editor to HTML and opens the HTML file in a window of your default browser from where the file can be printed to a printer.

File History List
This is a list of all .xlz file previously opened in the editor.

Exit
This closes the editor application. If you have modified a .xlz file and not yet saved it, you will be asked if you wish to save the modifications before closing the editor.

Edit Menu

Undo
Undoes the last editing action. This option only undoes edits made in the target language window. However, it does not undo the 'Clear Target' option or the 'Copy Source Tags' option. Also, it does not undo the marking of segments as untranslated, translated or approved.

Redo
Redoes the last action to which the *Undo* option was applied.

Cut
Removes the selected text and copies it to the clipboard.

Copy
Copies the selected text to the clipboard,

Paste
Inserts the selected text at the cursor position.
Transfer
Transfers the match currently highlighted in the match window to the target language window. The currently active target language segment is overwritten.

Copy Source
Copies the source language segment to the target language window. The corresponding target language segment is overwritten.

Copy Source Tags
Copies the tags in the source language segment which are not present in the target language segment to the end of the target language segment.

Clear Target
Deletes the target language segment in the target language window, leaving

you with a blank segment where the translation can be entered.

Mark Segment As -> Translated, Untranslated, Approved, Rejected
Marks the currently active segment as Translated, Untranslated, Approved or Rejected. If the currently active segment is already translated, only the options *Untranslated, Approved* and *Rejected* are available for selection. If the currently active segment is already approved, only the options *Translated* and *Rejected* are available for selection. If the currently active segment is untranslated, only the option *Translated* is available for selection. This menu option is also available in the right-click mouse button menu.

Mark All 100% Matches As -> Translated
Marks all 100% matches which are currently marked as approved, as translated. These translations are then editable again.

Mark All 100% Matches As -> Approved
Marks all 100% matches which are currently marked as translated or rejected, as approved. These translations are then write-protected.

Mark All 100% Matches As -> Rejected
Marks all 100% matches which are currently marked as translated or approved, as rejected.

Mark All Segments As -> Translated
Marks all segments as translated.

Mark All Segments As -> Approved
Marks all segments which are currently marked as translated or rejected, as approved.

Mark All Segments As -> Rejected
Marks all segments which are currently marked as translated or approved, as rejected.

Confirm and Translate Next
Marks the currently active segment as translated and brings you to the next untranslated segment. This menu option is active only when the currently active segment is marked as untranslated.

Approve and Go To Next Translated
Marks the currently active segment as approved and brings you to the next translated segment. This menu option is active only when the currently active segment is marked as translated or rejected.

Reject and Go To Next Translated
Marks the currently active segment as rejected and brings you to the next translated segment. This menu option is active only when the currently active segment is marked as translated or approved.

Comment on Segment
Allows you to add a comment to the currently selected segment.

Comment on File
Allows you to add a comment to the .xlz file. These comments are not linked to a particular segment.

Search/Replace
Calls up the *Search/replace* dialog where you can search for text in the source and target language windows and replace text in the target language window only.

View Menu

Toolbar -> File, Edit, Navigation, Tools, Help
Allows you to hide the File icons, the Edit icons, the Navigation icons, the Tools icons and the Help icon.

Toolbar -> Show All
Allows you to show all icons in the toolbar.

Toolbar -> Hide All
Allows you to hide the toolbar completely.

Match Window
Allows you to hide or display the match window.

Attributes
Allows you to hide or display the attributes window which contains attribute information on the different matches in the match window.

Search Bar
Allows you to hide or display the source and target language search files in the GUI.

Tag Display
This feature is not available in this version.

Abbreviated Tag Display
This feature is not available in this version.

Fonts
This feature is not available in this version.

Color
This feature is not available in this version.

Window Arrangement -> Side by side
Displays the source and target language windows side by side i.e. Vertically, with the source language window on the left and the target language window on the right. This is the default setting.

Window Arrangement-> Over/under
Displays the source and target language windows above and below each other i.e. Horizontally, with the source language window on top and the target language window on the bottom.

Navigation Menu

Next ~
Brings you to the next segment with the given status or translation type. For more details, see the section *Navigation Options*.

Previous ~
Brings you to the previous segment with the given status or translation type. For more details on this option, see the section *Navigation Options*.

Next Multiple 100% Match
Brings you to the next segment for which more than one 100% match is available.

Previous Multiple 100% Match
Brings you to the previous segment for which more than one 100% match is available.

Go To Top
Brings you to the start of the file.

Go To Bottom
Brings you to the end of the file.

Page Up
Move the source and target language windows back one page.

Page Down
Moves the source and target language windows forward one page.

Go to Segment
Displays the *Go to Segment* dialog window in which you can enter the number of a segment. You then click on **OK**, and the requested segment will appear as the currently active segment.

Tools Menus

Tag Verification
Verifies that the tags in each source language segment match the tags in the corresponding target language segment. For more details, see the section *Working with the Tag Verification Tool*.

Spell Checking
Verifies the spelling in the target language window. This option automatically invokes the spell checking dictionary for the target language in the .xlz file. For more details see the section *Working with the Spell Checking Tool*.

Update Mini-TM
Updates the mini-TM with the source and target language strings in the currently active segment. For this function to work, the segment must already be marked as translated.

Maintain Mini-TM
Opens the *Maintain Mini-TM* dialog where you can edit the contents of a mini-TM. This option is available only when no .xlz file is open in the editor. For further details, see the section *Maintaining Mini-TMs*.

Merge Mini-TMs
Opens the *Merge Mini-TM*s dialog where you can merge two or more mini-TMs to create one larger mini-TM. For further details, see the section *Merging Mini-TMs*.

Convert to Original
Converts one or multiple .xlz files back to their original format. This option also allows you to create a TMX for each .xlz file during back-conversion. For more details see the section, *Back-Converting .xlz Files*.

Split XLIFF File
This allows you to split a large XLIFF file into a number of smaller ones. For more details see the section, *Splitting and Merging Large XLIFF Files*.

Merge a split XLIFF file
This option allows you to take a bunch of files created by the *Split XLIFF File* tool, and merge them back together into one file. For more details see the section, *Splitting and Merging Large XLIFF Files*.

Options Menu

Update Tags
Updates tags in the target language match segment as it is being transferred to the target language window, so that the tags in the target language segment match the tags in the new source language segment. This option can be switched on or off.

Tag Protection

Switches on or off the tag protection. For more details, see the section *Tag Protection*.

Synchronised Scrolling
Switches on or off synchronised scrolling. If this option is switched on, when you scroll the source or target language window, the other window scrolls in parallel. If this option is switched off, when you scroll the source or target language window, the other window remains stationary.

Source Write Protection
Switches on or off the write protection in the source language window.

Ignore Tag Order
If this option is switched on, the order in which the tags occur in a segment is not approved when the tag verification tool is used. If this option is switched on, the tag verification tool will stop if the order of the tags in the target segment does not match the order of the tags in the source segment. For more details, see the section *Working with the Tag Verification Tool*.

Autopropagate
Switches on or off the autopropagate option. For more details, see the section *Working with the Autopropagate Option*.

Autosave
Switches on or off the autosave option. If the autosave option is switched on, a backup .xlz file is saved automatically at the specified interval.

Customize Shortcuts
Opens the *Customize Shortcuts* dialog where you can change existing shortcuts for menu options or create shortcuts for menu options which previously   had   none.

Help Menu

Index
There is currently no online help available.

About
Provides the version number of the application.

Hotkeys and Shortcuts
Hotkeys are available for all menu options. Shortcuts are available for the most commonly used menu options and are listed alongside the menu option in the menu in which they occur. Where possible, the shortcuts and hotkeys used are identical to MS Word and Trados to guarantee ease of use for users familiar with Word and Trados. On the following page is a list of the default

shortcuts available in the editor for commonly used functions and options.

1.14 Customizing Shortcuts

It is possible to change the default shortcuts and to create shortcuts for menu options which previously had no shortcuts. To do so, click on *Options -> Customise Shortcuts*. The *Customise Shortcuts* dialog appears (see Fig. 14).
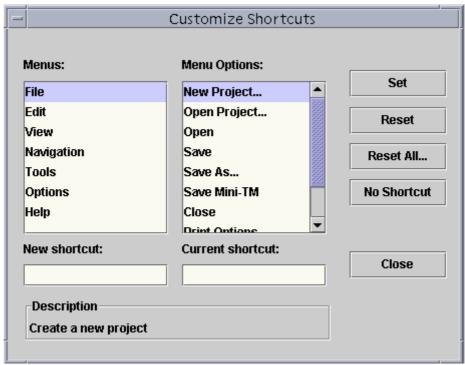

Fig. 19 Customize Shortcuts Dialog

The names of all menus are listed in the *Menus* window. If you click on a menu name, the options available in this menu appear in the *Menu Options* window. If there is a shortcut already available for the selected menu option, it will appear in the *Current Shortcut* field. If there is no shortcut available, this field will be empty.

To enter a new shortcut or change an existing shortcut, position the cursor in the *New Shortcut* field and press the keys which you would like to use as the shortcut. For example, if you would like your new shortcut to be Shift + x, press the shift key and the 'x' key simultaneously, and 'Shift+x' should appear in the *New Shortcut* field. To apply this shortcut, click on the **Set** button. The new shortcut is transferred to the *Current Shortcut* field. The new shortcut is now saved.

NOTE! If you try to use a shortcut which already exists, you will receive a warning message asking you to choose a different shortcut.

To return to the default shortcut, click on the **Reset** button. This deletes the new shortcut and replaces it with the original, default shortcut. To reset all

shortcuts to their original, default setting, click on **Reset All**. If you want to delete a shortcut, click on **No Shortcut**. To close the dialog, click on **Close**.

Dealing with SGML Marked Sections

This section explains how the Editor handles SGML marked section formatting, when such formatting is displayed in the Editor, and the issues that exist in the current release of the Editor, with marked section handling.

1.15 What is a Marked Section?

A marked section is a piece of SGML text, that is surrounded by marked section delimiters. The start delimiter is, '<![{label} [', where '{label}' is either 'INCLUDE', 'IGNORE', or a parameter entity that resolves to INCLUDE' or 'IGNORE'. The closing delimiter is ,']]>'. If the label for a marked section is 'INCLUDE' or a parameter entity that resolves to 'INCLUDE', then the marked section is called an included marked section. If the label for a marked section is 'IGNORE' or a parameter entity that resolves to 'IGNORE', then the marked section is called an ignored marked section.

1.16 Which Marked Sections Show Up in the Editor?

The behaviour around what is hidden, or displayed in the editor, is determined by the scope of the marked section. There are three scenarios:

1. If the marked section is inline, i.e., included with text text of the book, inside a <para> tag, for example, then it is always displayed in the editor.

2. If the marked section is at a block level scope, and the marked section is included, then the marked section identifiers do not appear in the Editor, but the content of the marked section will. For example:

   <![%IA; [

   <para>This is a paragraph that applies to the Intel Architecture. There will be a lot more of these from now on. </para>

   ]]>

   In this case the '<![%IA; [' and ']]>' will not display in the editor, but the two segments inside, will. The marked section delimiters will go into the skeleton file (a hidden subsection of the XLZ file).

3. If the marked section is at a block level scope, and the marked section is ignored, then the entire marked section, including its contents goes in to the skeleton file, and is not visible.